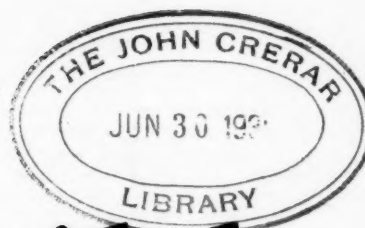


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THE



Child

Monthly News Summary



MAY
1939

Volume 3
Number 11

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CHILDREN'S BUREAU

KATHARINE F. LENROOT, CHIEF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FRANCES PERKINS

SECRETARY



THE CHILD

MONTHLY NEWS SUMMARY

Volume 3, Number 11

May 1939

THE SOCIAL-SECURITY PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

LEARNING TO WALK AT SIXTEEN

Sara was a pretty girl of fair complexion, with blond hair worn in a long bob. She had a happy disposition and was loved by everyone who knew her. She was an adept at horseback riding and enjoyed it, because on horseback she was as tall, swift, and graceful as other girls of her age. But indoors, Sara moved around on her knees, which were protected by heavy leather pads, and her eyes barely came above the top of the dining-room table. She had congenital deformities of both legs, and neither leg had ever developed more than slightly below the knee.

Sara had managed to complete grade school at 14 years of age and appeared to be somewhat above the average in intelligence. Nevertheless, she did not enter high school, but repeated the eighth grade in order to keep herself occupied. There were good reasons for this. The high school was too far away from her home. There was little money for school books, clothes, or transportation. The farm more than 200 miles east of the

Mississippi River where she lived with her parents and two brothers yielded such poor return that her father was obliged that year to supplement his income through WPA employment.

The director of child-welfare services, who knew Sara, believed, however, that there was another reason why Sara did not enter high school. Although she seemed to be a well-adjusted girl in other respects, she was beginning to show marked self-consciousness and avoided meeting strangers. It seemed very doubtful whether Sara would ever bring herself to enter high school, once she had dropped behind her classmates.

Then a crippled children's division was opened in the State department of public welfare. The director of child-welfare services promptly referred Sara's case to the new division, even before the Federal social-security funds, upon which the division operates, were actually available. Sara was directed to an orthopedic surgeon in a large city for her first examination. Her father

had never been so far from home and was terrified at thought of the city, but was finally persuaded to drive Sara there.

After examination Sara was admitted to the orthopedic hospital. It was necessary to perform five operations on the stumps of her legs before she could maintain balance or use artificial legs. Because of the flexed position in which her knees had been held for years, it was necessary to do radical operations termed supracondylar osteotomies on both knees and an arthrodesis of the short stump on the right leg. Finally, the irregular ends and small bones of both stumps were excised, and the ends of the stumps were smoothly rounded off. She was then ready for measurements to be taken for artificial legs.



Although the stump of the right leg was very short, the surgeon ordered two bilateral knee-joint legs, and Sara justified his optimism by gradually increasing the use of the motion in the knees. In only a few days she was able to take a few steps unassisted. She stayed in the hospital several weeks longer to practice walking, using a "walker" in the beginning as a means of learning balance. When she was discharged she was able to walk without any assistance,

although she carried two canes for use in muddy weather or on uneven roads.

The crippled children's division accepted financial responsibility for Sara's hospital care and for the artificial legs.

When Sara returned home, 5 feet 3 inches tall, her mother had to get new clothes for her, as everything she had worn before was much too short. Her self-consciousness had vanished, and her joy in living was an inspiration to all. When school opened in September she entered high school, in spite of the distance to be traveled and in spite of the lack of money. She returns to the clinic occasionally for a check-up. She is doing well in high school and enjoying it.



Ed. Note.--Sara's story is used by permission of her parents in the hope that it may be of help to other unfortunate children by illustrating the services available for crippled children under the Social Security Act. In order to conceal her identity, a fictitious name has been used and the name of the State agency omitted.

DENTAL-HEALTH EDUCATION IN A NEBRASKA COMMUNITY

FROM A REPORT BY J. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.,
DIRECTOR OF DENTAL HYGIENE, NEBRASKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A program of dental-health education was initiated when the mothers' club in one Nebraska community, a town of 2,500 population, asked the State director of dental hygiene how to obtain dental examinations for the 380 pupils in the grade schools.

The State director of dental hygiene visited the town and found members of the dental profession, the superintendent of schools, and a number of citizens interested in a program of dental health. A meeting was called and a dental-health club formed, composed of 24 members. The director of dental hygiene advised that the program be broadened to reach not only school children but expectant mothers and the parents of preschool and school children. All grade-school teachers were provided with educational material and with cards urging children to visit their dentists. It was decided to omit dental examinations by dentists in the schools and to stress instead the importance of dental examinations in the office of the family dentist.

Early in the school year the director of dental hygiene visited the town and gave talks on preventive dentistry illustrated by motion pictures in the schools and at the county fair, and later in the year he gave an informal talk in each school room. Local dentists gave illustrated talks before various lay and civic organizations.

The success of the program was evidenced by

the fact that at the end of the first semester 62 percent of the grade-school children had had all the necessary dental work done to put their mouths in a healthy condition. Investigation was made, which showed that the parents of most of the remaining children had no money with which to pay for dental services. It seemed likely that among so many children needing dental care and unable to pay for it there were other important health needs. A preliminary survey recommended by the Kiwanis Club disclosed 60 families on relief, with many children needing dental care, medical care, tonsillectomies, glasses, and so forth.

To meet this situation, arrangements were made so that parents who were willing to cooperate were allowed to select their own dentist and physician, the service being paid for by the several lay and civic organizations. When funds were exhausted a carnival was held and the proceeds used to meet the cost of corrections. Thirty-five children received needed dental care; 15 children, medical care; 25 children, glasses; 7 children, tonsillectomies; 17 children, additional clothing. Milk was supplied in some cases.

At the end of the school year, as the result of the year's work, 82 percent of the grade-school children in the public schools and 62 percent of the grade-school children in the normal training school had had all necessary dental work done. The first and third grades of the public schools had every name on the dental-health honor roll.



MATERNAL, INFANT, AND CHILD HEALTH

NEWS NOTES

*Birth-registration
procedure in
Connecticut*

"Are you sure that you were born?" asked William C. Welling, director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Connecticut State Department of Health, over the radio on January 3, 1939.

Mr. Welling explained that in Connecticut, as in many other States, State law has for many years attempted to guarantee to each citizen born an official record of his birth in the form of a birth certificate. Every physician and midwife is supplied by the State with birth certificates, prepared on special paper of fine quality and designed to be permanent records. According to State requirements in Connecticut, birth certificates should be filled out with black ink and should be filed within 10 days of the birth of a baby.

"If this portion of the law were obeyed 100 percent," said Mr. Welling, "certain other sections would not be in the statutes. I hope it will come to my listeners somewhat as a shock. . . that a considerable number of birth certificates are filed late. There is no official record that some persons in the State actually exist. Some[certificates] are filed several months late, and some are recorded even years after the birth. . .

"The department of health offers to check whether you officially exist. Anyone who has the slightest doubt about the recording of his or her

birth certificate should immediately ascertain whether or not it is on file. You may need it at any moment. Frequently in the department of health we have special-delivery letters or telegrams stating that proof of birth must be established at once either to secure work or for some other reason. . . . If you wish to check on your birth, write to the State department of health, giving the place and date of your birth, with the name of your father and the maiden name of your mother."

Ed. Note.--The registration of births is now required in every State of the United States. The last of the 48 States entered the birth-registration area in 1933.

*American Public
Health Association
Year Book published*

Ninth Annual Year Book, American Public Health Association, 1938-39, has been issued as a 120-page supplement to the *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 29, no. 2 (February 1939).

Members of the section councils and committees are listed and committee reports printed. Among the committee reports is an abstract of a report on school-health policies by the committee on school-health service of the Child Hygiene Section. Other reports are in the fields of hygiene of housing, food and nutrition, industrial hygiene, laboratory, public-health engineering, and vital statistics.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

A. Maternal and Infant Health

THE EFFECT OF ORDER OF BIRTH AND AGE OF PARENTS UPON NEONATAL MORTALITY, by J. Yerushalmy. *American Sociological Review*, vol. 3, no. 6 (December 1938), pp. 868-872.

Study of 82,140 live births that occurred in New York State, exclusive of New York City, in 1936 showed that more than 4 percent of the infants were prematurely born.

Premature births were close to 5 percent of first births and of births higher than the sixth, but formed only 3.7 percent of births of order two to five. The neonatal mortality rate was more

than 25 times as high for prematurely born infants as for infants who were carried to full term and the rate rose continuously with order of birth: The rate for first births was lowest (329.4) and for births of highest order it was 644.4 per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate for all full-term infants was only 15.2.

For stillbirths, which were almost as numerous as neonatal deaths, the rate by order of birth followed a course similar to that of neonatal mortality, with the minimum rate recorded for second births.

(Continued on next page.)

The variations in neonatal mortality rates of premature infants by age of mother were not so distinct as they were by order of birth. The general trend, however, was upward with age of mother.

Stillbirth rates uniformly increased with age of mother, except that the rate was lowest for infants of mothers 20 to 24 years of age.

DESIGNED FOR PREMATURE INFANTS, by Asa S. Bacon. *Modern Hospital*, vol. 52, no. 1 (January 1939), pp. 61-62.

Individual air-conditioned cubicles are the distinguishing feature of the new nursery for premature infants recently opened by the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago. In this article photographs are shown of the cubicles, and the devices employed to protect the babies from infection are described.

A RURAL HOME-DELIVERY SERVICE, by James E. Perkins, M. D., and Florence B. Williams, R. N. *Public Health Nursing*, vol. 31, no. 3 (March 1939), pp. 144-151.

The development of home-delivery-nursing service in two rural counties in New York State during the first 6 months of operation is described in this article.

Nursing assistance was given at 83 of a total of 158 rural home deliveries during this period.

COOPERATIVE OBSTETRIC DELIVERY SERVICE BY PRIVATE PHYSICIANS AND COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENTS, by Maxwell E. Lapham, M. D. *Southern Medical Journal*, vol. 32, no. 2 (February 1939), pp. 191-197.

On the basis of recent studies of maternal and neonatal care made in Gibson County, Tenn., and in Pike County, Miss., Dr. Lapham concludes that public-health supervision during the antepartum and postpartum periods apparently lowered the stillbirth rate and the death rate among mothers slightly and the neonatal death rate appreciably, and that the management of labor and delivery has a definite bearing on maternal and fetal mortality.

Home-delivery-nursing service has been established in both counties, and Dr. Lapham reports that the doctors and nurses in both counties are, in the main, appreciating it very much, but that it is still too early to determine the effect of this service on the mortality rates.

EXPERIENCE OF THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR CANADA WITH CASES OF PREGNANCY AS REFLECTED BY CASE RECORDS, by J. T. Phair, D. P. H., A. Hardisty Sellers, M. D., D. P. H., and Mary Ferguson, R. N. *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 29, no. 3 (March 1939), pp. 248-252.

Some 6 years ago, the Department of Health for the Province of Ontario asked the physicians of the Province to supply certain data in regard to all cases in which death was associated with pregnancy. This was made obligatory by statute a year later. Review of the data obtained led to the conviction that specific information was needed in regard to the women (995 of every 1,000) who, following pregnancy, do not die.

In order to obtain accurate information in regard to pregnancies not followed by death, the help was enlisted of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, a national organization that provides bedside nursing of a high standard in many Canadian cities.

The present article reports briefly the findings on the slightly more than 5,000 records tabulated relating to women served in 1935 and 1936. Most of the women served were in the lower wage-earning brackets; about half saw the doctor before the end of the sixth month of pregnancy; only 12 percent were hospitalized. Of the cases tabulated 109 women aborted, 108 had miscarriages, 4,681 gave birth to living infants, and in 158 cases the infants were born dead. In 15 cases the mothers died. The neonatal death rate in the group under review was less than 27 per 1,000 live births, in contrast to the provincial rate of 32.4 in Ontario.

It is believed that when the statistical analysis is completed for the 10,000 cases included in the study, the data will assist materially in placing in the proper sequence some of the factors known to contribute to the maternal morbidity rate and presumably the mortality rate.

METHODOLOGY OF DATA COLLECTION AND ORGANIZATION, by Jean Walker Macfarlane. *Studies in Child Guidance*, I. Monographs of Society for Research in Child Development, vol. 3, no. 6. Washington, 1938. Processed. 254 pp.

Essentially a clinical genetic study, this report is the first of a series growing out of a

still-continuing longitudinal study of the personality and behavior development of a group of normal children, by which it is hoped to test the usefulness of certain current child-guidance procedures in both preventive and therapeutic aspects. This first publication deals largely with clinical and statistical methodology.

One chapter includes material on maternity, birth, and early development; mental development during the preschool period; and physical development.

B. Public Health

PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH, by C. E. Turner, P. H. D. Fifth edition. C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis. 1939. 652 pp. \$3.

The present edition of this text for college-level groups reflects the continued teaching experience of the writer and of other teachers who have used the book and offered constructive suggestions.

Part 1 contains 20 chapters on various physiologic and hygienic aspects of personal health. Part 2, on community health, includes chapters on maternal and child hygiene, school hygiene, and industrial hygiene.

COMMUNITY HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Edited by Ira V. Hiscock. Third edition. Commonwealth Fund, New York. 1939. 318 pp. \$2.50.

The first edition of Community Health Organization was published by the American Public Health Association in 1927 to make available the work of the Committee on Administrative Practice in drafting plans for community health programs. In 1932 a revised edition, issued by the Commonwealth Fund, presented a more complete and adequate statement of community organization.

The 1939 edition again brings the book up to date for the use of health officials, public-health nurses, and teachers of public health. In view of the rapid changes that have taken place in public-health conditions and in the attitudes of the public and of officials toward health problems, most of the chapters have been rewritten and new material has been added.

The chapter on maternal and child health in the new edition contains new material on the Conference on Better Care for Mothers and Babies held in January 1938, on the maternal and child-health

services and services for crippled children administered by the Children's Bureau under the Social Security Act, and on the supervision of foster homes.

A new chapter, The Health Survey, has been added to the book.

HEALTH-INSURANCE PLANS: B.--GROUP-HEALTH-INSURANCE PLANS. National Industrial Conference Board, Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 10, New York, February 1939. 31 pp.

This is a study of group-health insurance based upon information gathered in July and August 1938 from 144 companies with active group-health-insurance plans. Eligibility requirements, cost, and benefits are discussed and set forth in tables.

C. Nutrition

NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND DEFICIENCIES IN PREGNANCY, by Maurice B. Strauss, M. D. *Journal of American Dietetic Association*, vol. 15, no. 4 (April 1939), pp. 231-238.

In this short review article the author presents evidence to support his point of view that the physiologic strain of childbirth requires dietary factors to be increased from 10 to as much as 100 percent over the standard requirements for women. Decrying "the type of dietary restriction which has enjoyed obstetric popularity in recent decades," Dr. Strauss urges that obstetricians strive for optimal nutrition rather than subsistence nutrition in the pregnant woman. He concludes that many of the so-called toxic manifestations of pregnancy are caused by "inadequate maternal nutrition, and that this may manifest itself not only in the health of expectant mothers but also in disorders in their infants."

SUMMER DIETS OF THE POOR IN WASHINGTON, D. C., by Dorothy G. Wiehl and Carroll E. Palmer. *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, vol. 17, no. 1 (January 1939), pp. 5-28.

Between June 27 and July 23, 1938, the Milbank Memorial Fund and the National Institute of Health recorded the foods consumed during a 2-day period by 292 white families and 310 Negro families in Washington. The families were grouped according to their economic status as: Families aided by the Public Assistance Department, families with a member on the payrolls of a WPA project, and non-relief families with one employed worker or more

living in the same neighborhood as the relief families.

It was estimated that about \$5.33 weekly income per "food-cost unit" (cost of food for an adult male) was necessary to maintain an emergency standard of living in Washington. Most of the families receiving public-assistance funds had a weekly income of less than \$5.33 per food-cost unit. Less than half the white families and one-fourth of the Negro families in the WPA group had \$5.33 or more per food-cost unit. Three-fourths of the white families and more than one-third of the Negro families whose income was derived from nonrelief sources met or exceeded the emergency level of \$5.33 per food-cost unit.

The diets were evaluated as to their adequacy in calories, protein, calcium, and iron. The families at the lowest income level (under \$2.67 per food-cost unit per week) tended to have diets that were inadequate in all these dietary essentials. At the higher income level (\$6.67 or more per food-cost unit per week) the white families tended to have diets that were adequate in all the essentials under consideration; the Negro families obtained liberal quantities of foods supplying protein and calories but tended to get too little calcium, largely because they used such small amounts of dairy products.

It is pointed out that the study was made in the summer, when vegetables and fruits are relatively abundant and cheap.

NUTRITIONAL ANEMIA IN AN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT, by James H. Hutchison, M. B. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* (London), vol. 13, no. 76 (December 1938), pp. 355-365.

Results of a study of iron-deficiency anemia in 300 infants under the supervision of a welfare clinic in a densely populated industrial area of Glasgow are reported in this article. The infants were all under 1 year of age and were considered healthy by their mothers. Twenty-six percent of the breast-fed infants and 35 percent of the bottle-fed infants showed hemoglobin values at least 10 percent below the normal values for their respective ages, as determined by Mackay. The percentages of deficiency were higher if infants under 6 months of age were excluded.

The author discusses undue prolongation of exclusive milk diet, low birth weight, and infec-

tions, as factors influencing the development of this type of anemia.

SURVEY OF NATIONAL NUTRITION POLICIES, 1937-38. League of Nations Publications, II. Economic and Financial 1938.II.A.25. Geneva, November 30, 1938. 120 pp. Columbia University Press, New York, price 60 cents.

The nutrition work of the League of Nations is carried on through two channels, the Technical Commission on Nutrition and the National Nutrition Committees. The work of the Technical Commission, which has met twice since the Final Report of the Mixed Committee on Nutrition was submitted to the Assembly in October 1937, is mentioned very briefly in the present volume, which constitutes the first annual report of the National Nutrition Committees set up by the Governments of 21 countries as recommended by the Mixed Committee.

The second annual meeting of representatives of the National Nutrition Committees was held in Geneva, October 24-28, 1938, with 16 countries represented. Statements were made by all delegates regarding the progress of nutrition work in their respective countries. The facts brought to light in these statements and in the discussion they occasioned, together with data from reports furnished to the League Secretariat by the Governments, have been incorporated in chapters on nutrition surveys in certain countries and their results and on special research.

Studies of nutrition among groups of children were reported from Australia, Belgium, Finland, Hungary, India, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United States of America, and Yugoslavia (infants only), and studies of nutrition of nursing and expectant mothers from the United Kingdom.

Comparison of the present report with the report on Nutrition in Various Countries, published in 1936, shows that since the Assembly of the League of Nations began its work through the National Nutrition Committees, the contributing countries have developed a new point of view in regard to national nutrition. Instead of viewing nutrition programs primarily as a means of maintaining the physical fitness of their fighting forces or of improving their agricultural economy they now tend to consider the well-being of the people as a whole as the objective.

CHILD LABOR

PERMANENT REGULATION ISSUED RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS OF AGE

The Chief of the Children's Bureau has issued Permanent Regulation No. 3, effective May 24, 1939, relating to the employment of minors between 14 and 16 years of age under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The regulation is based on the experience of the Children's Bureau in administering Temporary Regulation No. 3 and on the consideration of statements made and briefs filed in connection with a public hearing held by the Bureau on February 15, 1939.

The regulation, published in the *Federal Register*, May 11, 1939, specified conditions for employment of minors between 14 and 16 years of age, as follows:

Sec. 441.1 *Effect of this regulation.*--In all occupations covered by this regulation the employment (including suffering or permitting to work) by an employer of minor employees between 14 and 16 years of age for the periods and under the conditions hereafter specified shall not be deemed to be oppressive child labor within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

Sec. 441.2 *Occupations.*--This regulation shall apply to all occupations other than the following:

(a) Manufacturing, mining, or processing occupations, including occupations requiring the performance of any duties in work rooms or work places where goods are manufactured, mined, or otherwise processed.

(b) Occupations which involve the operation or tending of hoisting apparatus or of any power-driven machinery other than office machines.

(c) The operation of motor vehicles or service as helpers on such vehicles.

(d) Public messenger service.

(e) Occupations which the Chief of the Children's Bureau may, pursuant to section 3(1) of the Act, find and declare to be hazardous for the employment of minors between 16 and 18 years of age or detrimental to their health or well-being.

Sec. 441.3 *Periods and conditions of employment.*--Employment in any of the occupations to which this regulation is applicable shall be confined to the following periods:

(a) Outside school hours.

(b) Not more than 40 hours in any one week when school is not in session.

(c) Not more than 18 hours in any one week when school is in session.

(d) Not more than 8 hours in any one day when school is not in session.

(e) Not more than 3 hours in any one day when school is in session.

(f) Between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. in any one day, except in the distribution of newspapers.

(g) Between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. in any one day in the distribution of newspapers, except that during the period from April 1 to September 30 in each year the evening limit shall be 8 p.m.; *Provided, however,* that no minor shall be employed in the distribution of newspapers both before and after noon of any day when school is in session except between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

(h) Paragraphs (f) and (g) hereof shall refer to standard time except that wherever daylight-saving time is adopted as the official time of a community paragraphs (f) and (g) shall refer to daylight-saving time.

Sec. 441.4 *Certificates of age, effect.*--The employment of any minor in any of the occupations to which this regulation is applicable, if confined to the periods specified in section 441.3, shall not be deemed to constitute oppressive child labor within the meaning of the Act if the employer shall have on file an unexpired certificate, issued in substantially the same manner as that provided for the issuance of certificates in part 401¹ relating to certificates of age or in Child-Labor Regulation No. 1-A, as amended,² relating to temporary certificates of age, certifying that such minor is of an age between 14 and 16 years.

Sec. 441.5 *Effect on other laws.*--No provision of this regulation shall under any circumstances justify or be construed to permit non-compliance with the wage and hour provisions of the Act or with the provisions of any other Federal law or of any State law or municipal ordinance establishing higher standards than those established under this regulation.

Sec. 441.6 *Effective period of regulation.*--This regulation shall be in force and effect from

¹Child-Labor Regulation No. 1, "Certificates of Age," issued October 14, 1938, published in 3 F. R. 2487 DI, October 15, 1938; republished in 4 F. R. 1361 DI, March 29, 1939.

²Child-Labor Regulation No. 1-A, "Temporary Certificates of Age," issued October 14, 1938, published in 3 F. R. 2531 DI, October 22, 1938; Child-Labor Regulation No. 1-B, "Extension of Temporary Certificates of Age Regulation," issued January 19, 1939, published in 4 F. R. 402 DI, January 24, 1939; Child-Labor Regulation No. 1-C, "Extension of Temporary Certificates of Age Regulation," issued April 14, 1939, published in 4 F. R. 1620 DI, April 15, 1939.

May 24, 1939, until amended or repealed by regulations hereafter made by the Chief of the Bureau.

Sec. 441.7 *Revision of regulation.*—Any person wishing a revision of any of the terms of this regulation may submit in writing to the Chief of the Bureau a petition setting forth the changes desired and the reasons for proposing them. If, after consideration of the petition, the Chief of

the Bureau believes that reasonable cause for amendment of the regulation is set forth, he shall either schedule a hearing with due notice to interested parties, or shall make other provision for affording interested parties an opportunity to be heard.

Katharine F. Lenroot,
Chief of the Children's Bureau.

NEWS NOTES

Issuance of age certificates under Fair Labor Standards Act

Redesignation of 42 States and the District of Columbia as States in which State age, employment, or working certificates shall have the same force and effect as Federal certificates was announced by the Chief of the Children's Bureau April 24, 1939, when the temporary designation expired.

In two States, Mississippi and Idaho, Federal age certificates are now being issued in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. This leaves only 4 States, therefore, in which satisfactory arrangements for the issuance of age certificates have not been worked out. Plans for designation of North Dakota for acceptance of State certificates are nearly completed (May 15). In the three remaining States—Iowa, Louisiana, and Texas—birth certificates or baptismal certificates are accepted in place of age certification under a temporary regulation that will expire July 24, 1939.

Digest of vocational-education reports issued

The United States Office of Education has issued in mimeographed form a Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to the Office of Education, Vocational Division, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938 (Washington, 1939, 95 pp. and tables).

This digest reviews recent developments in vocational education, including agriculture, trade and industry, home economics, and business education, and in vocational rehabilitation.

Pamphlet material for workers' classes

The Labor Education Service of the Affiliated Schools for Workers has published in revised form an annotated list of pamphlet material for workers' classes (Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 East Thirty-fifth St., New York, 1938, 45 pp., price 20 cents. Mimeographed). There are sections on the labor movement, labor economics, English and parliamentary law, labor plays, methods and materials.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

WORK ACCIDENTS TO MINORS IN ILLINOIS, by Earl E. Klein, with editorial note by Grace Abbott. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 1938. 256 pp. \$1.

Data on employed minors injured in Illinois, the accidents they incurred, and the workmen's compensation benefits they received are the substance of this study measuring current conditions against the social purposes of the Illinois child-labor and workmen's compensation laws.

In making an analysis of young workers' experience under the compensation law this report bases its findings on the 1,233 official accident reports of compensable injuries made in 1933 to the Illinois Industrial Commission for minors

under 21 years of age and on information obtained in interviews with 530 of these injured minors.

Of the 1,233 compensable accidents reported for minors under 21 in 1933, 21 were to minors under 16 years of age and 117 to minors of 16 and 17 years. The need for protecting the 16- and 17-year-old group from employment on certain hazardous types of machinery is vividly suggested by the fact that 10 percent of the accidents to minors 16 or 17 years of age caused by metal-working machinery resulted in amputations. Seven percent of the injured minors 16 and 17 years of age were working in coal mines. The report recommends that the Illinois child-labor law be changed to extend

to minors 16 and 17 years of age the protection from employment in hazardous occupations which now extends only to children under 16.

As for the payment of 50 percent extra compensation to which minors injured when illegally employed are entitled under the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Law, the study found that the State lacked an administrative system adequate for assuring such payment where the worker was entitled to it. The compensation law provides that payments to all minors under 16 years of age be approved by the Industrial Commission, but, to quote the report, "in 9 of the 12 cases of illegally employed minors, the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act relating to extra compensation were ignored by employers or the Industrial Commission." Several recommendations are made for the improvement of workmen's compensation administration, especially as it affects minors.

E. S. J.

A SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY. Publication No. 377, National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Ave., New York, March 1939. 25 cents.

This study, carried on in New Jersey during the summer and fall of 1938 by the National Child Labor Committee, covered 251 Philadelphia families who came to New Jersey to work on the farms. It brings up to date the picture presented by the report of the New Jersey Commission To Investigate the Employment of Migratory Children, whose recommendations were presented to the New Jersey legislature in 1931.

The families averaged 7 persons each. Nearly all the children 12 to 16 years of age, inclusive, and nearly half of those 9, 10, and 11 years of age worked in the fields. Of 656 children 8 to 16 years of age, whose school records were furnished by the Philadelphia school authorities, 588 lost some time from school in the spring or fall or both. The average amount of time lost was 39 days of school--exactly the same amount as that reported for 1930 by the New Jersey Commission.

Average family earnings reported were much less than in the earlier year (77 percent of the families earned less than \$400 for the season,

compared with 37 percent in 1930). It could not be determined whether the decrease resulted from lower rates of pay or from the abnormally wet season in 1938, which made work impossible at times. Working hours were found to be long, and housing conditions and sanitation were very unsatisfactory.

LET'S PUT SAFETY INTO THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, by Harry Guilbert. *Safety Education*, vol. 18, no. 7 (March 1939), pp. 198-199, 224.

On the basis of 30 years of experience in safety work and many visits to vocational schools in all parts of the country, Mr. Guilbert, safety director of the Pullman Company, finds that as a rule safety is not part of the curriculum in vocational schools. "An unguarded machine is just as dangerous in a school workshop as in a plant," he points out. "The human mind is no more dependable in the school than anywhere else. And the pain of a crippling injury is not mitigated because it was incurred in the pursuit of knowledge."

Mr. Guilbert suggests that a safety program for vocational schools should include an intelligent attitude toward safety, well-designed guards for machines, goggles for work where there is danger of flying sparks or particles, and instruction as to safe clothing and hair arrangements.

AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT IN YOUTH GUIDANCE, by Marechal-Neil V. Ellison. *Federator* (Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pa.), vol. 14, no. 3 (March 1939), pp. 47-49.

A plan for helping Negro youth to prepare for their vocational future, undertaken by the Urban League of Pittsburgh, is described in this paper after its first 6 months of operation.

A library has been begun of pamphlet materials, reports, and manuscripts; personal interviewing is done, also psychological testing, individually and in groups. Sectional youth rallies have been held, bringing together large numbers of Negro youth under capable adult leadership to develop an intelligent attitude toward planning for adult responsibilities.

The Children's Bureau does not distribute the publications to which reference is made in *THE CHILD* except those issued by the Bureau itself. Please write to the publisher or agency mentioned for all others.

SOCIALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

GRACE ABBOTT ON "THE DEPENDENT AND THE DELINQUENT CHILD"¹

The second volume of the comprehensive publication *The Child and the State* presents through documentary material the growth in acceptance of the principle of public responsibility for the welfare of dependent and delinquent children and the children of unmarried parents.

In this volume Miss Abbott has made a contribution of significance to students of child-welfare services, through making available carefully selected documents that show the gradual evolution of the philosophy and procedures of our present public programs for children. These documents cover a period of more than a century and include laws, interpretations of laws by courts and attorney generals, reports of special commissions and public departments, and some of the outstanding contributions made by persons who have provided leadership in the development of services for children. Important also are the author's introductory sections that interpret the social problems of vital concern at different periods and the significance of the changes effected through legislation and administrative procedures.

Because of the broad scope of the volume the materials are presented in four parts: The Dependent Child; The State and the Child Offender; The State and the Child of Unmarried Parents; and Organizing for Administration of Child-Welfare Services. The documents grouped under each of these headings illustrate the beginnings of organized services for children in the United States, the significant stages, both progressive and backward, in the history of services, and the character of the present programs. Documents for England and

Norway are also drawn upon to illustrate special procedures developed in other countries.

In discussing care of dependent children, Miss Abbott outlines the development of public and private agency care for dependent children in different States and traces the influence of lack of public programs of child care on the development of public subsidies or payments for care of children to private agencies. Emphasis is given in this section to the need for development of State services for the protection of children, including supervision of agencies and institutions, sound interstate-placement procedures, and investigations of adoptions. The significance of aid to dependent children in their own homes, earlier known as "mothers' aid," is also emphasized.

Documents relating to institutional care for delinquent children, juvenile courts, and juvenile offenders against Federal laws are presented under the title, "The State and the Child Offender." In discussing the development of special courts for children, the author points out the limited extent to which such courts have been made available for young persons over juvenile-court age and the need for more intelligent treatment for this group.

Miss Abbott raises questions as to the function of the juvenile court in the prevention and cure of delinquency and indicates the need for case-work services, in the schools and in case-work agencies, for children whose conduct problems need psychiatric and social treatment rather than legal treatment. The most significant contributions of specialized courts, such as the juvenile courts, she states, are that the legal questions involved in the change from punishment to treatment have been decided and that the child and his problems instead of the offense have been brought to the fore.

A. K. H.

¹Abbott, Grace: *The Child and the State*. Vol. II. *The Dependent and the Delinquent Child; The Child of Unmarried Parents*. Social-Service Series, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1938. 701 pp. \$3. (For set of 2 volumes, \$5.) Volume I was reviewed in the November 1938 issue of *The Child*.

NEWS NOTES

Proceedings of annual session of American Association on Mental Deficiency, 1938

The two volumes of the Proceedings and Addresses of the Annual Session of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, 1938, contain, in addition to the conference papers, a list of members of the association, by States, of officers and committees for 1938-39, and a statement of the objectives of the association. Among the papers presented are: Some Observations on Extramural Care of Mentally Deficient Children, by Agnes K. Hanna; The Work With Retarded Children in the State of Virginia, by Mrs. Catherine J. Wilcox; Social Competence of Delinquent Boys, by Edgar A. Doll and Kathryn A. Fitch; Occupational Therapy in the Training of Birth-Injured Children, by Helen S. Willard; A Behavior Study of Birth Injury, by Arnold Gesell; The Training of the Mentally Deficient in Foster Families, by Myra W. Kuenzel.

Fifth conference on education and the exceptional child

Twenty-five years of progress in education was the theme of the fifth conference held by the Child Research Clinic of the Woods Schools, Langhorne, Pa., on April 25, 1939. Charlotte Easby Grave, consulting psychologist of the Woods Schools, described 25 years of progress in education at the Woods Schools. Guest speakers at the morning session were Frank Astor,

of the Bureau of Child Guidance, New York, and Garry Cleveland Myers, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland. At the afternoon session, C. E. Benson, of the Department of Educational Psychology, New York University, and Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, of the Child Study Association of America, New York, spoke on the application of the latest knowledge in the fields of mental hygiene and of child study to education.

British Social Hygiene Council leaflets

Two pamphlets recently received from the British Social Hygiene Council (Tavistock House, Tavistock Sq., London W. C. 1) are:

Foster Children; their emotional training and sex guidance, by V. D. Swaisland (London, 1938, 39 pp., price 6 d.). This was prepared for the use of the Advisory Board on the Welfare of Children in Residential Homes and is intended to explain to house mothers in child-caring institutions how children must be expected to develop emotionally and to show how this knowledge may be of practical use to her in her everyday dealings with foster children.

From Boyhood to Manhood, by T. Drummond Shiels (London, 1939, 18 pp., price 3 d.), is an explanation of sex for boys 14 or 15 years of age.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

A. Delinquency and Its Prevention

THE OFFENDER IN THE COMMUNITY: Yearbook, National Probation Association, 1938. Edited by Marjorie Bell. National Probation Association, 50 West Fiftieth St., New York. 1938. 396 pp.

The papers given at the thirty-second annual conference of the National Probation Association at Seattle, Wash., June 24-29, 1938, contained in this yearbook, constitute a symposium of current thought concerning probation, the juvenile court, parole, and crime prevention.

Victor C. Passage of Bridgeport, Conn., in Preparing for Probation Work (pp. 87-92), gives

practical suggestions for the general education and special preparation desirable in probation work and for learning through experience and through staff meetings. In Training for and on the Job (pp. 93-108), Joseph P. Murphy of Newark, N. J., discusses attributes of character, disposition, and interests essential for success in probation work; skills and techniques needed "to adjust delicate family problems, find employment, provide for necessary medical treatment and health assistance, determine recreational and social needs, stimulate spiritual and moral improvement"; and the system used in Essex County, N. J., to select and train probation officers. (Continued on next page.)

Vera H. McCord of the Washington State Department of Social Security, in *Limitation of Rural Case Work for Delinquent Children* (pp. 167-179), presents several cases showing the trend away from the self-sufficient agency toward joint effort and the coordination and utilization in a planned program of all the resources of the community for the benefit of all the children.

Papers by Harry A. Wann of Madison, N. J. (pp. 296-307), and by Kenneth S. Beam, executive secretary, Coordinating Councils, Inc. (pp. 308-326), discuss developments in community coordination for prevention and treatment of delinquency.

A legal digest contains *Legislation and Decisions Affecting Probation and Juvenile Courts, 1938* (pp. 327-334), by Gilbert Cosulich of the National Probation Association; *Interstate Compacts for Probation and Parole* (pp. 335-342), by Joseph P. Murphy of Newark, N. J.; and *Canadian Juvenile Court Laws* (pp. 343-348), by Helen Gregory MacGill of Vancouver, B.C., who is a juvenile-court judge.

In *The Child in the Federal Court* (pp. 204-210), Richard A. Chappell, supervisor, Probation System, United States Courts, explains the limitations under which the Federal Government has had to deal with juvenile delinquents and the policies leading up to the enactment in June 1938 of the Federal Delinquency Act. He summarizes the principal features of the act and expresses the belief that the provisions limiting the conditions of detention of juveniles may reduce almost to the vanishing point the necessity for detaining children in common jails.

Charles M. Schermerhorn of San Francisco, in *Delinquent Boys in Foster Homes* (pp. 225-239), describes the use of foster homes for delinquent boys in San Francisco. His records show that of 164 boys placed over a period of several years 74 percent have done well in foster homes.

B. Adoption

THE CHOSEN BABY, by Valentina P. Wasson. Carrick & Evans, New York. 1939. No page numbers. \$1.50.

Gaily colored drawings by Hildegard Woodward illustrate this small book, in which the author

tells her 4-year-old son the story of his adoption and of the adoption of his baby sister. The foreword is by Sophie Van S. Theis, secretary of the Committee on Child Placing and Adoption, New York State Charities Aid Association.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ADOPTIONS UNDER TEXAS LAWS, by J. Dunnock Woolford. Texas Division of Child Welfare, State Board of Control, December 1, 1938. 40 pp.

In order to gain a clearer understanding of the problems confronting the courts in their administration of the adoption laws and to formulate plans by which the State Board of Control through the Division of Child Welfare might cooperate more effectively with the courts in providing increased protection to children, this study was made of 648 court records of adoption cases.

The resultant recommendations are that the adoption statute should be amended to assure the greatest protection to child, natural parents, adoptive parents, and community; that other laws closely related to adoption should be amended to coordinate them with the adoption statute; and that steps should be taken to prevent illegal adoption of children by means of notarized instruments and deeds. Specific recommendations are given to attain these ends.

ADOPTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA. Family and Child Welfare Division, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia. January 1939. Mimeographed. 36 pp. 25 cents.

Recommendations for changes in the 1925 Adoption Act of Pennsylvania, made by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania on the basis of a study of adoption cases in the years 1931 and 1932, are included in this report. The committee recommends changes in legislation to provide for (1) control over child placement through provision for the licensing of child-care agencies and institutions that meet standards of service set up by the department of welfare; and (2) control over adoptions through power given to the department of welfare to designate certain agencies and institutions that are found to be properly equipped to receive and place children for adoption.

GENERAL CHILD WELFARE

NEWS NOTES

President of Rockefeller Foundation reviews work of year

The work of the Rockefeller Foundation during 1938 in the fields of medical science, public health, natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities is summarized by Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Foundation, in *The Rockefeller Foundation—A Review for 1938* (49 West Forty-ninth St., New York, 1939, 72 pp.).

"Tasks Ahead for Medicine" are described under the headings of chemotherapy, dermatology, pharmacology, legal medicine, industrial medicine, dentistry, public health, and the diseases of advancing years. Needs in the fields of mental hygiene, cancer research, and obstetrics are also mentioned.

National Association of Day Nurseries holds first annual meeting

The first birthday of the National Association of Day Nurseries was observed in a 3-day conference, April 26-28, 1939, at the headquarters of the association, 122 East Twenty-second St., New York. The annual meeting was on April 26.

Speakers on the morning of April 27, when the subject was Day Nurseries in the World of Tomorrow, were Mary Gutteridge, of Melbourne, Australia;

Mrs. Alva Myrdal, director of the Training College for Kindergarten Teachers, Stockholm, Sweden; and Margaret Mead, assistant curator of anthropology, American Museum of Natural History.

On April 28 member nurseries in New York held open house, and headquarters of the association were open for consultations.

Bibliography on public welfare issued

The American Public Welfare Association has issued as of January 1939 a 10-page bibliography, *Selected Titles on Public Welfare* (Bibliography No. 4, American Public Welfare Association, 1313 East Sixtieth St., Chicago. Mimeographed; price 10 cents). Selected references are given to books and periodicals on general public welfare, social security, unemployment relief, case work, child welfare, and special studies related to public welfare.

Puerto Rican social workers publish review

Revista de Servicio Social is the title of a new periodical published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the organ of the Insular Society of Social Workers. Volume 1, number 1 (18 pp.) is dated February 1939. The director of the publication is Luis Adam Nazario.

BOOK AND PERIODICAL NOTES

A. Child Guidance, Education, and Recreation

A reevaluation of sex education

A group of articles on sex education appears in *Child Study* for January 1939 (vol. 16, no. 3, New York). Fritz Redl (*The Technique of Sex Information*) discusses three mistakes commonly made in giving sex information to preadolescents: Giving information "in a vacuum"; not "getting rid of the junk" first; and overreliance on the "magical power of terminology." Jacob H. Conn, M. D. (*Sex Attitudes and Sex Awareness in Young Children*), describes the development of sex consciousness in very young children. Valeria Hopkins Parker, M. D. (*What Young People Want to Know About Sex*), lists and comments on questions asked by high-school and college students. Benjamin C.

Gruenberg (*Schools and Sex Education*) evaluates various types of school approaches to sex education.

Music in childhood education

Childhood Education for March 1939 (vol. 15, no. 7, Association for Childhood Education, Washington, D. C.) contains several articles on music for children. Margaret C. Prall, in *Teaching Music to Young Children*, discusses successive steps in musical education and how these steps may be introduced. Creative music by children using cymbals, drum and woodblock, zyllophone, seed pods, and harmonica, is the subject of *Every Child and Music*, by Lillian Mohr Fox. *Playing to Music*, by L. Lucile Emerson and Mary McKee, describes the use of music in nursery-school education.

Play therapy Among the articles of interest in the January 1939 issue of *Mental Hygiene* (vol. 23, no. 1) is *The Child Reveals Himself Through Play*, by Jacob H. Conn, M. D. (pp. 49-69).

Dr. Conn gives a detailed description of how children have been led to express their dissatisfactions, their fears, and their hopes in a natural fashion through the medium of play. Quotations from interviews are given to show what was learned about the children and how the information was used to help them.

Handbooks on popular sports The techniques, rules, and plays of popular sports are given in illustrated handbooks published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Titles published in 1939, edited by W. L. Hughes, and priced at \$1 each include:

Baseball, by Daniel E. Jessee, baseball and football coach, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. 92 pp.

Football, by W. Glenn Killinger, football and baseball coach and director of athletics, West Chester (Pa.) State Teachers College. 141 pp.

Track and Field, by Ray M. Conger, director of recreational sports, Pennsylvania State College. 94 pp.

Basketball, by Charles C. Murphy, basketball coach, Bristol (Conn.) Boys' Club. 94 pp.

Earlier titles are:

Fundamental Handball, by Bernath E. Phillips, handball coach, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. 1937. 124 pp. \$1.

Modern Methods in Archery, by Natalie Reichart and Gilman Keasey. 1936. 132 pp. \$1.50.

The books are planned for the use of coaches, players, and enthusiasts. With the exception of the book on archery, which is made up in a different format and priced at \$1.50, these books are in a modified textbook style, with questions for discussion and true-or-false test questions (for which, however, the correct answers are not shown) at the end of each chapter.

The father in the family The Forgotten Father is the subject of a group of articles in *Child Study* for March 1939 (Child Study Association of America, 221 West Fifty-seventh St., New York).

Lawrence K. Frank discusses the father's role in child nurture; James L. Hymes, Jr., comments on the need for men teachers in nursery school, elementary school, and high school; Estelle Barnes Clapp suggests some ways in which fathers can influence and guide adolescent children.

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HABIT CLINICS FOR CHILD GUIDANCE, by D. A. Thom, M. D. Children's Bureau Publication No. 135 (revised 1938), Washington, 1939. 97 pp.

First published in 1924 under the title, "Habit Clinics for the Child of Preschool Age," this bulletin has been revised and enlarged by Dr. Thom on the basis of his experience in habit clinics during the past 15 years. In the new material are included a general introduction; sections on the psychiatrist, the psychologist, and the social worker, contained in a chapter on habit-clinic personnel and procedure; a chapter on resentment toward frustration expressed in aggressive acts, in which the material on anger and temper tantrums, destructiveness, and delinquency is brought together; and a chapter on the crippled child.

B. Public-Welfare Administration

PUBLIC-WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES: SELECT DOCUMENTS, by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge. Second edition. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 1938. 1229 pp. \$4.

This compilation of documentary evidence of progressive development in public-welfare administration, which has been of the greatest value to students of this subject, has been supplemented in the revised edition by documents showing developments in this field from 1927 to 1938. The documents compiled for this period and the introductory comments that bring out their significance deal with many problems: The revival of the board form of organization and State-local relationships; the question of personnel; the cost of public welfare; reorganization of State welfare authority; interdepartmental relationships; interstate relations; and participation of the Federal Government in welfare services.



OF CURRENT INTEREST

NEWS NOTES

October 23-29 designated as Better Parenthood Week

Parents' Magazine has announced that in 1939 Better Parenthood Week will be observed October 23-29 instead of in May. The

change in date has been made in order to avoid conflict with May Day--Child Health Day.

Organizations wishing to cooperate or desiring further information concerning Better Parenthood Week are invited to communicate with George J. Hecht, publisher, *Parents' Magazine*, 9 East Fortieth St., New York.

Junior Audubon clubs for school groups

The National Association of Audubon Societies (1006 Fifth Ave., New York) offers membership in

Junior Audubon clubs to groups of 10 or more school children. Teachers can obtain at less than cost educational material on conservation of natural resources, including pamphlets, charts, books, slides, and motion pictures on birds and animals, plants, mineral deposits, and the water supply. Each club member receives a button and some leaflets, and each club receives *News on the Wing* regularly.

Summer sessions in social work, public welfare, and child development announced

Announcements of summer sessions in social work have been received from the University of Chi-

cago School of Social Service Administration (June 19-July 21; July 24-August 25); University of Denver, Graduate School, Department of Social Work (June 19-August 25); and the New York School of Social Work (July 10-21; July 24-August 4).

The University of Iowa offers for the 1939 summer session, June 12-August 4, courses in child development and parent education conducted by members of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station and cooperating departments. These courses will deal with the child from infancy through adolescence. The thirteenth annual Iowa Conference on Child Development and Parent Education will be held at the University June 20-22, with the general theme, Youth in the World Today.

Summer courses for teachers of sight-saving classes

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness is cooperating with

five colleges and universities in offering courses for the preparation of teachers and supervisors of sight-saving classes in connection with the 1939 summer sessions. These courses will be held as follows: Western Reserve University, Cleveland, June 19-July 28; State Teachers College, Buffalo, June 26-August 4 (dates tentative); State Teachers College, Milwaukee, June 26-August 4; University of California, Los Angeles, June 26-August 4; Wayne University, Detroit, June 26-August 4. Details may be obtained from the university or college.

Recent Children's Bureau publications

Single copies of any of the following 1939 publications can be obtained free from the Children's Bureau while the supply lasts:

Habit Clinics for Child Guidance, by D. A. Thom, M. D. Bureau Publication No. 135 (revised 1938).

Well-Nourished Children. Folder 14. Washington 1939. 16 pp. Prepared by the Children's Bureau in cooperation with the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. \$1.75 per 100 copies.

Juvenile-Court Statistics for the Two-Year Period Ended December 31, 1936, and Federal Juvenile Offenders, Year Ended June 30, 1936. Bureau Publication No. 245, Washington, 1939. 155 pp.

Facts About Child Health. March 1939. Processed. 12 pp. This leaflet is a revision of material prepared in 1938 in mimeographed form, with some new material added.

The Children's Bureau Today. 1939. Processed. 8 pp. The organization and work of the Children's Bureau are described briefly in this leaflet.

Fair Labor Standards for Children. Folder 6, revised 1939. The child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 are given in this folder, a little background material on trends in child labor, and State child-labor standards.

Position of Skeleton in Good and in Poor Posture. Poster, 24 by 34 inches, black and white. 1939.

*Proceedings of the
National Conference of
Social Work, 1938*

The 800-page volume of the Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work at the Sixty-Fifth Annual Session held in Seattle, Wash., June 26-July 2, 1938, contains a selection of papers considered by the editors to have permanent value in reflecting the current trends in social work and a significance that is general rather than entirely local (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, April 1939).

Papers dealing directly with work in the children's field include a discussion of the protection of children in adoption, by Mary Ruth Colby (p. 146); a paper on housekeeper service in motherless families, by Jacob Kepecs (p. 266); a review of recent studies on case work in difficult behavior or delinquency situations, by Harrison Allen Dobbs (p. 298); a report on the Children's Bureau project for the registration of group-work agencies, by Louis J. Owen (p. 381); two articles on the child's own psychology as a guide to treatment, by Lillian J. Johnson (p. 313) and by Eleanor

Clifton (p. 326); a paper on the private agency in the children's field, by Marjory Embry (p. 187); a paper by Mary Irene Atkinson describing the administration of child-welfare services from the Federal level (p. 551) and one by Norris E. Class on their operation at local government level (p. 559); and a discussion of problems facing children with relatively long periods of institutional care, by Ethel Verry (p. 684).

*Advisory Committee
on Education Staff
Studies*

Two additional titles in the series of staff studies being published by the Advisory Committee on Education are now available:

Organization and Administration of Public Education, by Walter D. Cocking and Charles H. Gilmore (Staff Study No. 2, Advisory Committee on Education, Washington, 1938, 183 pp.).

Educational Activities of the Works Progress Administration, by Doak S. Campbell, Frederick H. Bair, and Oswald L. Harvey (Staff Study No. 14, Advisory Committee on Education, Washington, 1939, 185 pp.).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

*International Congress
of Sociology to meet
in Rumania*

Through the Rumanian International Institute of Sociology invitations have been transmitted to the appropriate scientific institutions in the United States to send delegates to the Fourteenth International Congress of Sociology, to be held at Bucharest, August 29 to September 14, 1939. The Congress will be under the patronage of His Majesty King Carol II.

(Official correspondence from the Secretary of State.)

*Advisory Committee
on Social Questions
to meet in Geneva*

The third annual meeting of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions of the League of Nations will take place in Geneva, June 19, 1939. Elsa Castendyck, Director of the Delinquency Division of the United States Children's Bureau, will attend the meetings as representative of the United States, taking the place of Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, who is a regular member of the committee.

The meeting of the Advisory Committee will be preceded on June 16 by a meeting of a mixed committee, which Miss Castendyck will attend also. This committee represents the Advisory Committee on Social Questions and the Health Organization of the League of Nations and will meet for the purpose of working out closer collaboration between the two bodies.

*International
Labor Conference*

The date of June 8 has been set for the opening of the 1939 International Labor Conference in Geneva, held by the International Labor Organization. This is the fifth International Labor Conference in which the United States has participated as a member.

Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor, has been appointed to attend the Technical Conference on Labor Inspection in Geneva on May 29, as delegate from the United States.

CONFERENCE CALENDAR

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| June 12-14 | Canadian Public Health Association. Twenty-eighth annual meeting, Toronto, Ontario. | July 10-14 | American Association of Workers for the Blind. Eighteenth biennial convention, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles. |
| June 14-18 | National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare. Annual meeting, Buffalo. | July 16-22 | Fourth World Congress of Workers for the Crippled, Bedford College, London. |
| June 18-25 | National Conference of Social Work and associate groups. Sixty-fifth annual session, Buffalo. | July 17-21 | American Dental Association. Annual meeting, Milwaukee. |
| June 19-22 | National Conference on Visual Education. Ninth session, Chicago. | July 24-28 | Blue Ridge Institute for Southern Social Work Executives. Twelfth session, Blue Ridge, N. C. Sponsored by Community Chests and Councils, 155 East Forty-fourth St., New York. Subject: Financial and service statistics of health and social-work agencies. |
| June 20-23 | American Home Economics Association. Thirty-second annual meeting, San Antonio, Tex. | Aug. 6-11 | World Federation of Education Associations. Eighth biennial congress, Rio de Janeiro. |
| June 26-29 | National Tuberculosis Association. Thirty-fifth annual meeting, Boston. | Aug. 14-18 | National Medical Association. New York. |
| July 2-6 | National Education Association. Seventy-seventh annual convention, San Francisco. | Aug. 27-31 | American Dietetic Association. Annual meeting, Los Angeles. |
| July 7-9 | Conference on Educational Frontiers. School of Education, Stanford University, Calif. | Aug. 30-Sept. 2 | American Country Life Association. Pennsylvania State College, Pa. |
| July 7-27 | Fourteenth Seminar in Mexico. Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, 156 Fifth Ave., New York. Seminar sessions will be held in Cuernavaca, Puebla, and Mexico City. | Sept. 11-15 | American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology. Sponsored by American Committee on Maternal Welfare. Cleveland. Fred L. Adair, M.D., Chairman. |
| July 8-15 | International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. Stockholm, Sweden. | Oct. 9-13 | National Recreation Association. Twenty-fourth national recreation congress, Boston. |

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